

regulatory framework. Furthermore, implementing sustainable investments requires significant upfront costs and long-term strategies.

Thus, green finance facilitates the development of environmentally responsible projects and a sustainable economy using instruments such as green bonds and concessional lending. Challenges include regulatory issues and confirming the green status of projects, which must be addressed for further market development. Green finance stimulates innovation, creates jobs, and increases countries' competitiveness in the global market.

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METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR ORGANIZING MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Методологическое сопровождение технологий организации мультимодальных перевозок в Республике Беларусь

Multimodal transportation is one of the most promising directions of transport logistics development in the Republic of Belarus. The integration of different modes of transport within a single technological process ensures the optimal use of infrastructure, reduces transportation costs and increases the competitiveness of logistics systems [1]. Methodological support for organizing such processes is a key factor in achieving operational efficiency and sustainability of transport services.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the methodological foundations and practical approaches to the organization of multimodal transportation in Belarus, taking into account the growing requirements for digitalization, environmental safety and international cooperation [2]. The research is based on the study of regulatory frameworks, logistics technologies and strategic development programs of the Republic of Belarus.

Multimodal transportation involves the sequential use of two or more modes of transport – railway, road, air or water – under a single contract and with unified documentation. The methodological basis for organizing these processes includes planning models, coordination mechanisms between participants, and information technologies that ensure real-time control and data exchange [3].

In Belarus, the development of multimodal transportation is supported by national logistics centers, intermodal terminals and integration projects within the Eurasian Economic Union. The introduction of digital technologies, such as electronic transport documents, automated cargo tracking systems and electronic data interchange (EDI), contributes to transparency and efficiency in the transport chain [4].

However, there are still barriers to the large-scale implementation of multimodal technologies. These include the lack of a unified regulatory framework, differences in technical standards between modes of transport, insufficient digital integration and a shortage of qualified personnel [5].

In conclusion, the methodological support of technologies for organizing multimodal transportation in Belarus represents a complex, multi-level system that integrates organizational, legal and technological elements. Its effective implementation will promote sustainable economic development, strengthen Belarus's transit potential and ensure its integration into the global logistics space. The modernization of methodological approaches, along with digital transformation and international cooperation, will form the foundation for a competitive multimodal transport system of the future.

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GLOBAL TRADE AS A FORM OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Мировая торговля как форма международных экономических отношений

This article examines world trade as a form of international economic relations.

The purpose of this article is to analyze current trends in world trade; to highlight the dual nature of trade – its benefits for economic growth and cooperation, but also the restrictions imposed by trade barriers and protectionist policies; to examine the role of state trade policy in shaping national participation in global commerce, through instruments like tariffs, quotas, and subsidies.

Global trade refers to the totality of commercial exchanges between foreign countries. Based on the global division of labor and specialization of production, it is